

A poll of patients who frequently visit a gastrointestinal clinic.

Paul Kennedy*

Department of Developmental Biology, Washington University School of Medicine, USA

Introduction

The study, diagnosis, and treatment of the intricate digestive system are the focus of the dynamic and comprehensive subject of gastroenterology. It includes the examination of numerous organs, including the liver, stomach, intestines, mouth, and oesophagus. Gastroenterologists perform a critical role in treating a variety of digestive system disorders, giving patients with pain relief, enhancing their general health, and delivering insights into the critical function that digestion serves in our wellbeing [1].

Our general health and well-being heavily depends on the functioning of our gastrointestinal (GI) system. It is essential for digestion, nutrient absorption, and waste removal. However, for a lot of people, gastrointestinal health can cause discomfort, agony, and worry. Providing specialist care and assistance to patients struggling with a variety of GI-related illnesses, gastrointestinal clinics act as glimmering beacons of hope [2].

We polled people with different GI illnesses in order to better understand the experiences and viewpoints of patients who frequently visit a gastrointestinal clinic. Participants were questioned on a variety of topics, including the causes of their frequent clinic visits, how their illnesses affect their daily lives, and how they feel about the care and assistance they get. A variety of patients were used in the survey to represent the range of GI-related problems [3].

Many individuals who go to gastrointestinal clinics do so because of ongoing illnesses. The management of chronic conditions such celiac disease, irritable bowel syndrome, Crohn's disease, and inflammatory bowel disease is frequently continuous. These patients emphasized the value of the specialist care they get, which allows them to live somewhat normal lives despite the difficulties their ailments provide [4].

Patients who took part in the survey frequently appreciated the commitment and knowledge of the medical staff in their gastrointestinal clinics. They expressed appreciation for the helpful and constructive interactions they had formed with their medical professionals and healthcare teams. It was believed that the management of GI problems depended heavily on

patient and healthcare provider trust and communication. Several patients also talked about the difficulties they have to deal with, like adhering to dietary restrictions and medication schedules. Many expressed desire for further research into new treatments and therapies, particularly for illnesses with few treatment options, while also appreciating the advancements made in the field of gastroenterology [5].

Conclusion

The voices of patients who frequently visit gastrointestinal clinics shed light on the difficulties faced by those with chronic GI illnesses, which are frequently underappreciated. Their tales highlight the value of specialist treatment and compassionate medical professionals in enhancing their quality of life. It is clear that gastrointestinal clinics are essential in addressing the many problems related to digestive health, and their dedication to patient care over time is truly admirable. The potential for improving the lives of persons dealing with gastrointestinal problems grows as the field of gastroenterology develops and advances.

References

1. Wong RK, Palsson OS, Turner MJ, et al. Inability of the Rome III criteria to distinguish functional constipation from constipation-subtype irritable bowel syndrome. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2010;105(10):2228-34.
2. Sperber AD, Bangdiwala SI, Drossman DA, et al. Worldwide prevalence and burden of functional gastrointestinal disorders, results of Rome Foundation Global Study. *Gastroenterol.* 2021;160(1):99-114.
3. Rockall TA, Logan RF, Devlin HB, et al. Incidence of and mortality from acute upper gastrointestinal haemorrhage in the United Kingdom. *Br Med J.* 1995;311(6999):222-6.
4. Jetmore AB, Ray JE, Gathright Jr BJ, et al. Rectal carcinoids: The most frequent carcinoid tumor. *Dis Colon Rectum.* 1992;35(8):717-25.
5. Locke III RG, Zinsmeister AR, Talley NJ, et al. Risk factors for irritable bowel syndrome: Role of analgesics and food sensitivities. *Am J Gastroenterol.* 2000;95(1):157-65.

Correspondence to: Paul Kennedy, Department of Developmental Biology, Washington University School of Medicine, USA. Email: paul@kennedy.edu

Received: 29-Aug-2023, **Manuscript No.** AAACSR-23-116611; **Editor assigned:** 31-Aug-2023, **PreQC No.** AAACSR-23-116611 (PQ); **Reviewed:** 15-Sept-2023, **QC No** AAACSR-23-116611; **Revised:** 18-Sept-2023, **Manuscript No.** AAACSR-23-116611 (R); **Published:** 26-Sept-2023, **DOI:**10.35841/aaacsr-7.3.145

Citation: Kennedy P. A poll of patients who frequently visit a gastrointestinal clinic. *Anaesthesiol Clin Sci Res.* 2023;7(3):145